

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.3990, -69.3130,
-59.9450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.3990, -69.3130,
-59.9450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A14E
RGB	0, 161, 78
RGB Percent	0%, 63%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3684, 0.6943
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.52, 0.37
HSL	149°, 100%, 32%
HSV	149°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	14.1299, 26.0626, 11.4835
YIQ	103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

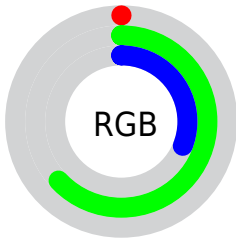
Format	Color
RYB	0, 108, 161
Decimal	41294
CIELab	58.10, -54.51, 33.26
CIELCh	58, 63.854, 148.610
Yxy	26.0626, 0.2734, 0.5043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231374 (0xFF00A14E)
YUV	103.3990, -12.5217, -90.6809
Hunter-Lab	51.0516, -39.9356, 22.3994

Details

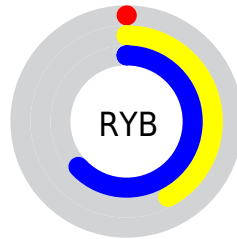
The YIQ color **103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **57.6010, 69.3130, 59.9450**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **168.6960, -48.0400, -54.5040**, and **66.8160, -39.3300, -47.1540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109.0950, -62.3450, -54.0650**.

Distribution



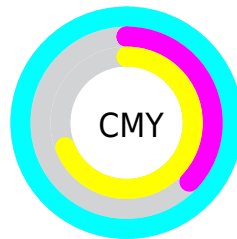
- Red (0%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (37%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.


Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 103.3990,
-69.3130, -59.9450


 103.3990,
-69.3130, -59.9450


 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 84.8140, -54.1840,
-53.2880


 168.6960,
-48.0400, -54.5040


 66.8160, -39.3300,
-47.1540


 197.9520,
-45.8850, -55.0130


 48.5900, -23.8340,
-41.6420

 214.9840,
-39.7430, -45.1750

 34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

 227.1460,
-30.8510, -30.1070

 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

 239.1230,
-22.8760, -14.9400

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 103.3990,
-69.3130, -59.9450

■ 109.0950,
-62.3450, -54.0650

■ 114.9050,
-55.6980, -47.8740

■ 120.6010,
-48.7300, -41.9940

■ 126.2970,
-41.7620, -36.1140

■ 132.4060,
-34.5190, -29.7110

■ 138.1020,
-27.5510, -23.8310

■ 143.7980,
-20.5830, -17.9510

■ 149.4940,
-13.6150, -12.0710

■ 155.3040, -6.9680,
-5.8800

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



126.2740, 17.7980, -47.2420



103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



112.2450, -88.7100, -44.3100

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



115.0170, -121.3170, 1.4910



134.2410, 86.7410, 30.4290

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



57.6010, 69.3130, 59.9450

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



135.8150, 71.2860, 51.7180



103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



140.8610, -31.7800, 36.3160

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



120.7100, -119.4350, -10.5950



142.3820, 30.2050, 52.8370



134.6810, 81.2450, -2.1390

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



117.2780, -101.5040, -32.7040



142.3820, 30.2050, 52.8370



134.1410, 84.4470, 38.9670

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



186.5150, -27.2760, -23.3080



119.3240, 5.1930, -66.6070



91.3580, -16.2280, -14.2760



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



134.1970, -89.8960, -77.8960



112.5190, -94.9930, -35.0650



78.7390, -3.7590, -3.4630



93.0950, -62.3450, -54.0650



11.5920, -7.8390, -6.6150

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



57.6010, 69.3130, 59.9450



74.8030, 89.8960, 77.8960



48.4810, 94.9930, 35.0650



76.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



51.9050, 62.3450, 54.0650



6.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450.

-59.9450.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450

Protanopia

135.3200, 30.4930, -18.4910

Deuteranopia

137.9930, 36.2680, -7.5080



Tritanopia

126.4580, -57.4920, -15.3480

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



Protanomaly

123.6140, -6.0460, -33.6140



Deuteranomaly

125.2820, -1.8750, -26.6030



Tritanomaly

117.8080, -62.0740, -31.4340

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450



Achromatopsia

103.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

103.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(0, 161, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 161, 78)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 161, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 161, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 161, 78) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 161, 78) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 161, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 161, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 161, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 161, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.3990, -69.3130, -59.9450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 161, 78) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 161,  
78) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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